THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XII., N°. 552. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of CHARLES WALLER, *deceased, late Master of the British schooner Neva*

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, in the above Estate, by H. B. M.'s Consul, all persons being indebted to, or having claims against the same, are hereby required to make payment, or send in their claims on or before the 31st instant.
EDWARD F. DUNCANSON.
tf Shanghai, 12th January, 1861.

CANTON, 8th *November*, 1860.

Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK REHDEN, *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 30th April, 1861.
GEORGE REHDEN.
23fe *Executor.*

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have this day established ourselves at this port, as *Merchants and General Agents* under the Firm of BRADWELL, BLOUR & Co.
JACOB BRADWELL.
FREDERICK BLOUR.
tf Shanghai, 16th February, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has sent in to the Honorable Mr. Bruce C.B., H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., his resignation as interpreter and acting Vice-Consul in H. M.'s service at this port, and within a month at latest, or sooner if a successor arrives earlier to aid H. M.'s Consul, he will proceed to establish himself, as GENERAL MERCANTILE AGENT at Tien-tsin, under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T MEADOWS.
15ma Shanghai, 21st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, Mr. THOMAS WALSH, Mr. C. W. SPOONER, and Mr. CHAS. W. ORNE in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. WARREN DELANO, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. WM. H. FORBES, and Mr. D. O. CLARK have been admitted partners from this day.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FRANKLIN DELANO WILLIAMS in our Firm, ceased on *the 27th day of October last*, and our Business is henceforth be carried on under the name of WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing announcement, we would intimate that Mr. JOHN KEARNY RODGERS is authorized to sign our Firm in China
WETMORE, CRYDER & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR FULLARTON HENDERSON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
JARVIE THORBURN & Co,
2ma Shanghai 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES LEMAIRE is authorized from this date, to sign our firm per Procuration.
RFMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
1ju Shanghai, 1st December, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY MURRAY, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm here and at Shanghai, and Mr. HENRY DICKINSON is authorised to sign our Name in CHINA by procuration.

MR. ROBERT D. PARK'S connection with our Firm ceases from this date; and the management of our business at this place is for the present assumed by our Partner, MR. CHARLES A. DICKINSON.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
20ap Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOUSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.
WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. JOHN SCARTH in our Firm, *ceased on 31st December*, 1859, and that of MR. ROBERT FORRESTER THORBURN on 31st *ultimo.*
TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.
TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.
CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st January next, be carried on under the style of W. J. ALT & Co., on which date Mr. HERBERT MONTAGUE WRIGHT, becomes a partner.
W. J. ALT.
30ma Nagasaki, 20th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.
ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 3d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.
(St. Péray ourseux), in 2 dz. c. & ½ dz. T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ... 1 „ „ 10
Pale Sherry.
(Miss & Co), ... 2 „ „ 7
(Lopes Villegas), ... 2 „ „ 7
(Other Brands), ...3 & 2 „ „ 7
Port..... 3 „ „ 8
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.
Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Foochow Consular Court Case—Keen-chow *versus* T. L. Larken, reprinted from the *North-China Herald*, may be had at this Office in pamphlet, stitched, at Tl. 1 per copy.
tf Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THE MAIL CARD showing the proposed movements of the Peninsular & Oriental Company's Packets in 1861 approved by H. M. Postmaster-General.
North-China Herald Office,
tf December 28th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE *"HSIN CHING LU,"* or *"Book of Experiments,"* by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.
tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
at
FOGG & Co.'s; HALL & HOLTZ's;
and
REIMER & Co.'s

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.
Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned is instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday, the 20th of March next*, if not previously disposed of by private contract,

The following valuable property belonging to ANDREW CONGLLY, Esq., viz:—

The lot of Land situated on the French Bund, bounded on the South by the French Consulate and on the North by Messrs. Rémi, Schmidt & Cie.'s premises, with the substantial, well built House situated thereon, and easily divided into two residences, each supplied with all suitable offices; the whole of the Rooms face the South and are sheltered on the North by Messrs. Rémi, Schmidt & Cie.'s Godowns; also 2 large, well built lofty Godowns paved with stone, the Door and Window frames being of Granite, extensive Comprador's rooms, Kitchens, &c., with Stabling and large Coach House.

For further particulars, apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
16ma Shanghai, 14th February, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, about the end of *February next*, the following valuable lots of Land, situated within the British Settlement, viz:

The lot of Land situated on the south of the Soochow Creek, divided on the east from Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s premises by Barrier Road, bounded on the south by a Public Road and on the west by Chinese Rentets, registered as Lot No. 182, Title Deed No. 75, measuring 18 *mow*, more or less.

Also

The Land bounded on the north and east by the Hingqua Burial Ground, on the south by the raised Road, and on the west by the head of the Road, registered as Lot No. 192, Title Deed No. 155, measuring 13 *mow*, more or less.

And

The Land bounded on the north by the Consulate Road, on the east by Lot No. 40, on the south by Kirk's Avenue, and on the west by Church Street, containing an area of 14 *mow*, 8 *fun*, 6 *tee*, 8 *ho*, more or less, with large House and extensive Godowns at present occupied by the Hang-chong-yuen hong.

For plans, which will be prepared shortly, and further particulars, apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1861.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 2d *April next*, at 12 o'clock Noon, if not previously disposed of by Private Treaty, of which due notice will be given.

Those premises at present in the occupation of Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., whose term of lease will expire on the 31st March, 1862.

The above comprise 0 *mow*, 9 *fun*, 1 *fee*, and 3 *hoos* Land, and on which is erected Entrance Lodge, Dwelling House, consisting of eight commodious and well finished Rooms, with handsome private entrance, front and back Verandahs, front and back Stair-case, Treasury, Bath Rooms, Store Room, and all requisite out Offices for Servants, &c., including Compositor's Room. A'so detached range of business Offices, complete.

The Godowns are extensive; also, good Stabling, with Coolies' Offices.

The Premises are most convenient and compact; Floorings unusually well raised, rendering the whole extremely dry and comfortable. The plans were carried out by Mr. Strachan, Architect, and the erection of the buildings, superintended over by an English mechanic. The dwelling house is finished with hard Singapore wood, and the whole property is in excellent condition, it is capable of further extension if required, and being very centrally situated, and near the Bund, is altogether, one of the most desirable properties in this Settlement.

Apply to the Proprietor,
D. DUNCAN LEWIN.
2ap Shanghai, 5th January, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN experienced Book-keeper, desires mercantile employment, will accept either a temporary or permanent engagement. References given.

Address—*"J. S. T."*
At the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 6th February, 1861.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS, *Wholesale and Retail.*

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mauuolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

福順 *Fong-shun.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING-PANG,
SHANGHAI.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANG-KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacquered-ware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c.,
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
AND AUCTIONEERS.

AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN,
27de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,
One month,.....$25:00
More than half a month, ...$25:00
Less „ „ „ $12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,..... $ 5:00
N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

JOHN R. HOOPER,
Forwarding and General Commission Agent.
OLD BROAD STREET,
22ja LONDON.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.
12jy London, May, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the unsurpassed quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.
86 St. James's-street London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 7th March, at day-light*, (or any time of the night of the 6th and 7th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,600 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Wednesday, the 27th current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Tuesday, the 5th March*, and Parcels at the Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 23th February, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

JAPAN.

WILL be shortly issued at Nagasaki, the first number of a bi-weekly publication, to be called

"*The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser*," which in addition to the usual information in such lists, will contain the latest intelligence on matters in reference to Japan which can be obtained at the place of publication.

It will forwarded to subscribers by every earliest opportunity.

Subscription $2 *per Month.*

The orders of intending subscribers may be sent direct to Nagasaki or will be received at the Office of this Paper where also proposals for correspondence may be addressed to the Proprietor of the "*Nagasaki Shipping List.*"

LOST.

THE undersigned will feel obliged for any information respecting a Case, containing books and other personal effects, addressed to

Commander Colvile,
H. M. Sloop *Camilla*.

(or, possibly marked with the initials only G. T. C.) forwarded to Shanghai by the Senior Naval officer at Hongkong per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Formosa*, on the 25th July last, beyond which no trace has hitherto been obtained of it.

W. B. VARCO.
tf Canton, 8th February, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Register of Cargo Boats is kept at the Custom House whence the numbers to be painted on any new Boats will be issued on application.

G. H. FITZROY,
Commissioner of Customs.
2ma Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.

J. A POTTER 30 "

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. Fogo & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

Wm. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
C. H. DOW,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THE Bombay Teak built ship "*ANN*" of 800 Tons Register Old Measurement, newly Coppered and abundantly found in Stores. For particulars, apply to

Captain WALKER on board.
or to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d February, 1861

FOR SALE.

A Fine-toned powerful Eight stop Harmonium, by Violet, in Rosewood case; price 210 Taels. Apply to

ROBERTS & SON.
2ma Hongkong, 8th February, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Whimet, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Dec. 26	Singapore, ...	Feby. 2
Bombay	Jany. 16	Hongkong, ...	" 14
Calcutta, ...	—	New York, ...	Dec. 13
Galle, ...	Jany. 23		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong .. Oct. 29 } Received *vid* Marseilles, December 18.
Shanghai .. " 29 }

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 22d Feb. 1861.	*Ending* 22d Feb. 1860.
16,—*Max.* 40 *Min.* 36	*Max.* 52 *Min.* 38
17,— " 39 " 32	" 51 " 32
18,— " 41 " 28	" 41 " 37
19,— " 38 " 28	" 49 " 37
20,— " 36 " 30	" 50 " 39
21,— " 41 " 33	" 56 " 37
22,— " 49 " 39	" 59 " 38

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE, ... No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		Patna	
Jan., New, Tls.	*Old*, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	
16, ...	....	....	....	—
18, ... 525	 525	 725	....	—
19, 540 *a* 542	540 *a* 542	 750	....	—
20, ... 550	 550	 768	....	—
21, 545 *a* 550	545 *a* 550	 760	....	—
22, 545 *a* 550	545 *a* 550	 760	....	—

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Feb. 22d. *Asia*, (Br. bq.), Tough, from Amoy; *Madras*, (Brom. bq.), Sammann, from Newcastle; *St. Joseph*, (Fr. bq.), ——, from Cardiff.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Cadiz*, from Kanagawa, Mrs. Bowne, Mr. & Mrs. Nevins, Col. Sayer, Messrs. G. W Talbot, I. Hughes, Irisson, Schmidt, H. Green, W. Kempthorn. From Nagasaki, Major Hamilton, Dr. Robinson, Lieuts. Skinner and Kitson, Messrs. K. R. MacKenzie, F. A. Groom, Rusden, S. J. Gower, J. Simpson, J. Hughes, and Co-y-h. Per *Yang-tsze*, from Hongkong, Messrs. H. Parkes, Maitland, Downie, Lombard, Lyall, Francis. Per *Aden*, from do. Mrs. Pickwood and 8 Children, Mr. & Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. Acow. Messrs. Dupontes, Gordon, Brockhayzen, Jarvis, Alabaster, C. Dimier, J. Hooper, Palmkoff, Howlett, Patterson, Captain Bradshaw, 17 men Royal Artillery, 4 do. late of 44th Regiment, and 2 Children.

DEPARTED.—Per *Cadiz*, for Hongkong, Col. Schmidt, Col. Sayer, Lieut. W. N. Brind, Capt. Marin, Messrs. Lemaire, W. H. Green, H. Innes, M. Lapeyer, R. Hackert, M. Alexandroff, J. Schnitz, J. Oltonon. Per *Yang-tsze*, E. Webb.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

Jany. 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs A. Ellissen, Holloway, and 1 lieut. R. Kyre and Newby.

For Shanghai, Mr. F. R. Gamwell.

Jany. 12.

For Hongkong, Lt. G. van Polanen, Genl. and Mrs. Valoro, Col. and Mrs. Ranico, Messrs. J. Cook, W. Lent, E. Waller, Ashton, and N. Campo-y- Puigmarto.

Jany. 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Croom, Paymaster, Hernandez and Friend and Don José Castellanos.

For Shanghai, Messrs C. P. Marsden, E. A. Duylore, and W. H. Pittock.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Ganges*, Feb. 12th, from Bombay, Messrs. Rickett, Hudson, Dr. Winstone, and Gordon; from Southampton, H. G. Howlett, J. McIntyre, J. McLintock. D. Smeaton, Baldwin, A. F. Campbell, McFarlane, J. J. Morem, Cailade, Dupontes and servant; from Singapore, Mr. Bahar, De Sosto, Brockhyzen, Stoven, and Bolte.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *China*, Feb. 1st, for Southampton, Wilton, Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Colonel Browne, Mr. Dungey, Surveyor's Clerk, Major Preston, Captain Chambre, and Mr. Spacks, Paymaster; for Marseilles, Messrs. Hunt, D. Rodgers, H. De Clesmadeux, and Mrs. Gintz, Mr. Bravo and child, Mr. & Mrs. De Soye; for Gibraltar, Colonel Gracio De Geecede, and Captain Crocker; for Melbourne, Mr. L. Josephs; and for Bombay, Mr. H. Millard.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI.—Feb. 18th, The steamer *Maria* from Foochow, arrived at Ningpo, reports the British ship *Spartan* to have been on the banks outside the River Min and to be badly hogged. She floated off as the *Maria* came out, but will have to discharge her Cargo.

21st, The *Keepsake* reports that the American barque *Tinos* has been wrecked about 12 miles outside of Hakodudi.

THE next Inward mail from London 10th January, was due in Hongkong yesterday, and should be here on the 1st proximo by the P. & O. Steamer.

THE P. & O. Steamer with the next outward mail for Europe will leave here on the 7th proximo.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

A portion of the London mail of 26th December arrived on the 18th inst. per *Yang-tsze* and the remainder per *Aden* on the 20th.

There is very little political news of interest, Parliament was summoned to meet for despatch of business on the 5th inst. Winter had set in with extraordinary severity with very heavy snow storms, and the cold greater than had been experienced for several years.

News from Peking to the 9th Nov. *vid* St. Petersburgh had been received announcing the ratification of the Treaty. The *Times* condemns the conduct of Mr. Parkes in exposing himself and his comrades to the mercy of the Chinese. Prince Louis of Hesse still continues a visitor at the Court, but his marriage with the Princess alice it is said will not take place until 1862.

The system of passports for British subjects in France has been abolished.

Meetings have been held by some of the merchants and manufacturers at home expressing satisfaction at the completion of the French treaty, and a movement is organizing in London for an excursion of working men to Paris as an expression of national good will towards France.

A new steam Company has been formed under the title of the East India and London Shipping Company, the object of which is to establish a direct first-class auxiliary steam line of packets to India monthly touching at Madras and Calcutta.

The negotiations at Gaeta have failed and the bombardment of the city has recommenced with great vigour. Francis 2nd has issued another manifesto promising separate parliaments for Naples and Sicily and an amnesty. The French fleet is to be withdrawn, and the Venetian provinces are being fortified.

Her Majesty the Empress of the French from England much improved had returned in health and has intimated her intention of returning next summer.

The Earl of Aberdeen and the Marquis of Dalhousie are dead.

The stay of the French army in Syria it is stated would be prolonged for several months.

The news from America was very unsatisfactory. Mr. Cobb a member of the Cabinet had resigned in consequence of his bias towards secession.

In South Carolina all the Federal officers have resigned, and the Federal laws cannot be administered. The executive is powerless, because the judicial machinery is gone. But customs can be collected, and the officer in command of the United States forts, purchased by the consent of the legislature of the States, has been instructed to act on the defensive. Mr. Buchanan says he has no power to change the relations between a State and the Federal Government, no power to compel submission, no power to recognize secession. No power has been conferred on Congress to declare and make war against a State. Such power was expressly refused to the Federal Government by the Convention which made the Constitution.

The President has explicity expressed his determination to send no more troops to the forts near Charleston. He said everything would be done on his part to avoid collision.

The clerks in the Federal departments at Washington, from South Carolina, had determined to resign in a body on the 7th inst. The Georgia Senate had rejected the bill calling for a convention of the Southern States. This was received in South Carolina as an indication of the intention of Georgia to secede separately. The secession feeling is represented as universal in Florida. A resolution was pending in the Georgia Legislature requesting the representatives of that State in Congress to propose to Congress to appoint commissioners on the part of the North and South, to provide for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and an equitable distribution of the public property between the two sections.

A serious riot took place on the 3rd November at the theatre in Victoria, British Columbia, growing out of long existing prejudices of negroes against the whites. The management of the theatre had provided seats for its coloured patrons in a separate part of the house. On the night in question the negroes concerted a plan to take possession of the reserved seats. Two negroes first forced admittance to the parquette. The whites attempted to expel them. The actors on the stage jumped into the parquette to assist in the fight. The ladies took refuge behind the scenes. A party of negroes, armed with clubs, came to the rescue of their fellows. A number of whites were knocked down and kicked by the negroes. Lighted camphine lamps were thrown about, bursting and setting the theatre on fire. The negroes got possession, and drove out the whites, and were in turn repulsed. Some of the negroes had firearms. The principal rioters were arrested, and order was restored by the police. One hundred negroes were engaged in the riot.

The vessels carrying the Rangoon and Singapore cable are to be discharged and fitted with water-tight compartments in which to coil the cable in water, to avoid any risk of damage. This is the first cable of any length which has been kept under water after the core has been covered with hemp and iron wire. This was done because the electrical tests through a dry cable are almost valueless for the discovery of faults. The result has been, that when coiled into the hold of the vessel the mass of iron, 14 feet in height, being saturated with water, has oxydised, heat has been generated, and if allowed to proceed in that state the gutta percha would have become softened and injured. The electrical tests, however, now show that the cable is at present uninjured.

MONEY MARKET.—Steady.

BULLION.—Per *Indus* from Southampton, on 20th December, 1860,—

For Hongkong, ...£ 3,200.
For Shanghai, ...£ 8,867.

Consols, for money shut, for account, Jan. 10th, 92¾ *a* 93.

Rate of Discount,—Bank of England, minimum 5 per cent.

Bar Silver, 61¾*d.* per oz. Standard.
Mexican Dollars, 62¼*d.* per oz.
Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both departments £13,331,270.

Tea—Flat, Common Congou, 10¾*d. a* 1*s.*

Silk—Demand confined to better qualities of China. Tsatlee, 21*s. a* 25*s.*; Taysaams, 16*s. a* 21*s.* Thrown, 17*s.* 6*d. a* 22*s.* 6*d.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, at Gravesend, Dec. 10th, *Challenger*, 26th, *Ballarat*.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, from Newport, Dec. 13th, *Pacific*. From London, Dec. 13th, *Empress of India*, Dec. 15th, *Glenelune*. From Liverpool, Dec. 22d, *Clara Nocella*.

LOADING.—At London, for Shanghai, *Jubilee, Carnatic Polonaise, Gauntlet* and *Wellington*. At Liverpool, *Versailles* and *Leichardt*.

THE Home papers are teeming with interesting and well written articles on the recent war in China, and express in true English style their indignation at the manner in which the prisoners were treated. They contain also a great many interesting details connected with their captivity which we were unable to get here, as well as some extracts which we recognize as coming from our own columns although they are not mentioned as such. General Montauban's letter to the Minister of War giving the account of the taking of Yuen-ming-yuen is among others not the least interesting for its lucid description of the very temperate and orderly sacking of the palace and equal division of the spoil under his direction.

ONE of the most daring and extensive robberies ever committed in this settlement was perpetrated on Saturday evening last. at the store of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, the articles stolen consisting of jewellery to the value of between 4 and 5,000 Taels, and from the very careful manner in which the robbers made their exit it is very evident that they must have been very well acquainted with the premises.

The store was closed as usual at about 6 o'clock in the Evening and an inspection made, as was the custom after business was finished, to see that all was right and the doors and windows fastened before leaving it. A large dog was generally kept in the store at night but this evening Mr. Holtz having satisfied himself that the premises had been securely locked up, did not place him there until some time past the usual hour, and it was during this interval that it is supposed the robbery was committed, for on taking the dog down at about 10 o'clock, he did not think it necessary to look round again, he was so convinced of having left everything secure in the evening, and consequently the robbery was not discovered until the following morning, when the case containing the jewellery was missed from its usual place. After a search, it was found in the godown attached to the premises, with the massive plate glass lid smashed into a thousand pieces and the empty jewelboxes and a few articles of jewellery remaining strewed about. They had first endeavoured to prise the case open with a pair of scissors but finding their attempts to do so ineffectual, they resorted to the alternative of breaking the glass which they accomplished with a large pair of shears, and from the violent blow which must have been given, it is rather surprizing that no noise was heard at the time. Small heaps of wax matches were found, and many loose ones lying about, which had been ignited to supply light during their operations, and it is almost a miracle that the premises were not burnt to the ground as many consumed matches were found amongst straw and in the immediate vicinity of a quantity of Canton matting, the floor being burnt in many places. A strict examination of the premises then commenced to discover where the thieves had entered; all the principal fastenings were found intact and it was not until having looked round the store once or twice that one of the windows opening into Bridge Street was found to be unfastened and this immediately gave a clue to the manner in which the entrance had been effected. The robbers,—for appearances seem to imply that more than one was engaged—must have secreted themselves in the godown before the store was closed, the fastening of the window being in no wise broken, and had only been opened to effect an exit by. The fact of eight diamond rings, two watches and a few seals, keys, and pencil cases being left behind, gives reason to suppose that they were disturbed, probably at the time the dog was taken down, when they retreated through the window, closing it and the shutter after them, and as there were no iron bars, this could be easily managed. Some of the servants of the house are in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, and through the medium of a reward of 500 Taels which is offered, we hope soon to hear of the discovery of the thieves. It is time we had an efficient police force attached to the settlement, and are very glad that the Municipal Council are giving it their best consideration. In the meantime we would advise all who are obliged to keep valuables constantly exposed to view, to fortify their doors and windows with iron bars and good fastenings, or other scoundrels may be tempted to try a similar experiment on them.

WE give a repetition of our Extra of the 18th instant, containing Mr. Alcock's Circular to H. M. Consuls in Japan, and the copy of his dispatch to the Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs; also copy of a dispatch to Capt. Vyse, subsequently received by us, in which he recommends him to call a meeting of the Foreign residents to hear their opinions and concert some practical measures of improvement, for which he seems to think the present an unusually favorable opportunity, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he will soon be able to work some good, and extricate the Foreign Residents in Japan, from the hitherto unsatisfactory and damaging state of social and political confusion into which a combination of native obstructiveness, and the conflicting opinions of rulers and ruled on our own side, has gradually drawn them.

No. 2. NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned. Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Yokohama, is instructed to make generally known the contents of the annexed despatch from H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan—together with its Inclosure.

In accordance with his written Instructions, notice is hereby given that the office of the British Consulate at Kanagawa will, for the present and until further notice, be at Yokohama,

(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Acting Consul.

British Consulate,
Yokohama, *January 28th*, 1861.

CIRCULAR TO H.M.'S CONSULS IN JAPAN.

H.M.S. "*Encounter*," Bay of Yedo,
26th January, 1861.

SIR,—I enclose for your information and guidance, copy of an Official communication I have addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Yedo in which the Japanese Government is informed of my resolution to withdraw temporarily from the Capital, and made acquainted with my reasons for this step; this resolution has been taken in concert with my colleagues, the Representatives of France and the Netherlands, between whom and myself there is the most perfect accord, as the best means of averting eventualities, calculated to interrupt all friendly relations. I trust in common with them, that it may yet be possible to put an end to a system of intimidation, enforced by frequent assassinations, the Representatives of France and the Netherlands, between whom and myself there is the most perfect accord, as the best means of averting eventualities, calculated to interrupt all friendly relations. I trust in common with them, that it may yet be possible to put an end to a system of intimidation, enforced by frequent assassinations, which must otherwise inevitably lead to great calamities and more serious complications than those which already exist in consequence of the long persistence in so fatal a course. In furthetance of this object it is my purpose to take up my residence temporarily at Kanagawa or Yokohama and there await the communications of the Japanese Government on the spot, to which any danger of violence will then be narrowed; and where all British subjects in this part of Japan being collected I shall be enabled to take more effective steps for their security with the assistance of Her Majesty's Ships. My relations with the Japanese Government will not be interrupted, nor Trade interfered with while negotiations are proceeding for the more effective maintenance of Treaty Rights, than has hitherto been found possible. In this way I trust much good may ultimately be effected with the least chance of injury to existing interests, and you will in nothing alter your demeanour or usual course of action at the Port under your Jurisdiction, the object of this movement on my own part (as I may add on that of my Colleagues) you will explain to the Governor of Kanagawa, is not to create a rupture, but if possible to avert any such calamity, and by every available means, while relieving the Government of Japan from a great danger, to induce them without further delay to take what steps may be necessary to place their relations with Foreign Powers on a better and safer footing, and above all to give that security to life and property which has been greatly in default from the beginning, and latterly wholly wanting. You are at liberty to make known the contents of this Despatch and its inclosure for the information of British Subjects at your Port.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

To Capt. F. Howard Vyse,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul at Kanagawa.

A true Copy,
(Signed) F. Howard Vyse,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul at Kanagawa.

Copy.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., *Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c., to their Excellencies the Ministers for Foreign affairs.*

H. M. Legation, *January 26th* 1861.

A long series of assassinations both here and at Yokohama, in which Foreigners have been the victims, preclude the possibility of the lately renewed menace of a general massacre being regarded as a mere idle demonstration of ill will; the recent murder of Mr. Heusken, and the shameful conduct of the Yaconins expressly appointed by the Japanese Government to accompany him for his defence, prove alike, the reality of the danger and utter inadequacy of the means of protection.

When to these circumstances must be added the grave fact that of all the numerous cases of assassination and murderous assaults committed on Foreigners during the last eighteen months, the offenders in no one instance have been seized or justice done, it is evident to demonstration that no reliance can be placed on the measures hitherto taken by the Government to secure either the prevention of similar crimes in future, or the punishment of the guilty.

The past is over, and nothing the Japanese Government can now do will bring back the dead to life, or repair the wrong done. But it is otherwise in regard to the future; and this assured immunity of crime is fatal to our security. It is equivalent to a royal licence to kill and slay, under which all who are capable of murder, (and according to the Japanese authorities the number is large in this country), may attack and kill Foreigners wherever they find them, without fear or hesitation; so perfectly are they assured of escape without damage from the Law.

This is in effect to *outlaw* every Foreigner in the empire; and to place the representatives of sovereign states no less than the rest, at the mercy of whoever may find pleasure or advantage in killing them.

Under such a régime, life is only held at the will and pleasure of every ruffian in the Empire!

This may well seem too monstrous and too opprobrious to be possible in the least civilized of states, yet I have only stated in plain terms the exact truth, susceptible of proof by facts which admit of no question—facts of monthly occurrence in the actual state of affairs. I need not ask the Japanese Government if this is a position which they think fitting for the Diplomatic Agents of the Great Western Powers in Treaty with Japan. I will not do them the injury to assume for a moment, that they can consider it possible for the Representatives to accept such a position.

I feel sure on the contrary, that not only your Excellencies, but the Government of the Tycoon,—and I would fain hope, the great body of the Damios and governing classes in this country, regard such acts of murder, and efforts to place the Ministers of Foreign Powers under a régime of intimidation, with shame and indignation.

But granting this as I willingly do—whence then comes this perfect impunity to criminals

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guilty of these acts—this continued perseverance in the same odious and disgraceful policy? It is for the Government to answer, for they are responsible by the *Law of Nations*. In the eyes of all the world they are responsible for the maintenance of order, and that respect for the laws which protects life and property. If they fail in this, they cease to preserve the essential characters of a Government, and lose their best title to the respect of Foreign Powers. who can only treat with those who govern, *de facto*, and not merely in name. This is indeed the very condition of their permanence as a Government, and they cannot forget it without imminent peril.

The Government of Japan is menaced therefore in its own existence, in such a state of misrule; and in their own interest I must urge the actual situation upon their most serious attention.

It is,—or should be unnecessary, for me to recapitulate here the leading facts which during this eighteen months past,—(ever since indeed the Ports were opened by Treaty) have in continued sequence tended to the same end, namely, to render the position of a Foreign Representative intolerable and untenable, by outrageous menaces, restrictions to his free intercourse, and encroachments on his independence; by insults unrepressed and unpunished, and finally by insecurity to life. And a like series of events has marked our relations at the Ports, exposing the Foreign Residents to similar grievances; with a systematic disregard of all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by Treaty. Official interference with the free sale and purchase of produce,—obstruction, restrictions, exactions,—in a word all machinery that authorities and subordinate officials with absolute powers of control over Japanese subjects, could devise for their own profit and the injury of Foreigners. The assassination of Mr. Heuken following close upon menaces of a general massacre communicated to the Foreign Ministers by orders of Your Excellencies,—followed up again by an intimation from the same quarter on the morning of the funeral, when the Representatives of the Five Powers were all assembled to render the last honors to the murdered, that they themselves were in danger of being attacked on the way to the cemetery if they ventured to proceed, were means sufficient to remove the last trace of doubt or hesitation in my mind," and I think in the minds of most of my Colleagues, as to the necessity of instant and decided action on their part. But lest they should not have been enough, it would seem as if it had been determined to furnish one more conclusive evidence how little the government could be relied upon for our defence and protection, by leaving the whole line of road, more than a mile in length, to the cemetry open to attack. There were no guards on the ground, or extraordinary measures of precaution and protection—I do not say to resist the attack it had sent warning was to be feared—but to prevent the possibility of the most desperate men daring to attempt it. Here were the lives of all the Foreign Ministers in Yedo, together with the whole of their respective Legations and the Consuls from Kanagawa, declared by the government to be in immediate danger, they were all at one spot assembled and yet it was not deemed worth while apparently to adopt a single measure for their defence and protection! This indeed was conclusive; that the government should allow a considerable number of one of the Legations to be murdered while the whole Corps Diplomatic was under menace of a similar fate, and yet consider it unnecessary, even in courtesy, to make any communication to Her Majesty's Minister at this Court, whose own safety and that of the members of his Legation, were in question, could no longer be subject of surprise. The two courses were perfectly consistent with each other.

Moved by these considerations, and perfectly convinced by all the experience of the past, of the hopelessness of any further effort by mere remonstrance on the spot to effect the changes, which it was too plain could not be delayed, without the risk of the gravest complications,—and, it might be, national calamity, if unfortunately further lives should be lost,—I took immediate steps, after the funeral, to communicate with my Colleagues, and announce my resolution to avert if possible, the dangers I foresaw, in the continued supineness of the government.

I determined, with this view, to withdraw temporarily from the Legation at Yedo; and I now write to acquaint you that I have carried this resolution into effect, I shall take up my residence for the present at Kanagawa or Yokohama, where I can not only command means of protection if required, from Her Majesty's ships; but also take such steps as may be needful for the security of my countrymen.

There, I shall wait with calmness the result of further communication with the Government of the Tycoon ree for the first time for eighteen months, if not from the menace of assassination, at leastfrom any anxiety as to such threats being immediately carried into execution to the peril and disgrace of Japan.

I trust Your Excellencies and the Council of State, to whom I pray you to communicate this Despatch, will see in this decisive step, an earnest desire to avoid to the utmost, and as long as possible, a cause of rupture, or more serious complications, but also a firm resolution to insist upon such total change in the policy hitherto pursued towards British subjects, in common with all other Foreigners, as shall give that security to life and property and the enjoyment of Treaty rights which they are entitled to demand. My long continued personal relations with one of Your Excellencies and their uniformly friendly character, lead me to hope that, sharing in the regret I feel for these untoward impediments to a good understanding, you will see the necessity for similar decided action with your colleagues in the government, that this standing reproach may be removed. The faction of violent and unscrupulous advocates for a system of terrorism and assassination, whom I must suppose to be the real authors of such troubles, *must* be controuled whatever may be the rank or numbers of those concerned; or nothing but grievous consequences from which Japan will be first and greatest sufferer, can follow, in spite of the sacrifices and efforts I am now making to prevent such a catastrophe. The Government, in a word, must show that it has both the *will* and the *ability* to impose respect on all the disaffected or violent spirits, who would seek for their own ends, to disturb the good relations hitherto existing between the Treaty powers and Japan, and which, on the part of Great Britain, the Government of Her Majesty is most anxious to maintain for the mutual advantage of both countries. They must no longer be permitted to take life with assured impunity, and follow out a system of intimidation in the vain hope of driving Foreigners out of the country, by murder and terrorism. Europe united would resist the attempt, render *its* success *impossible*, and punish the authors of such an outrage on the laws and rights of nations. Could they even temporarily effect their object, and murder every Foreigner, Japan would be the most grievous sufferer. Were such a flagitious policy ever to be carried out, the whole country would fall under the ban of civilized nations, and be dealt with, as a common enemy.

I trust for the interests of humanity, such deplorable contingencies may be rendered impossible, and that both the government and people of Japan will be convinced that their best policy is faithfully to fulfil their engagement and to maintain friendly relations with a Power, which has at its disposal ample means for obtaining, in case of need, full redress for injuries done to its subjects.

I have only, in conclusion, to urge upon the government, the importance of putting a *speedy end* to the present exceptional state of affairs.

I am anxious for a peaceable and satisfactory termination, and am ready to return to the Legation, and resume my duties in Yedo, whenever I can see such material guarantee for redress in respect to past grievances, and security for the future, as may warrant this step. I have in the meantime left all my property undisturbed under the charge of the officers in my house and for the safety of which, the government will of course be responsible.

Whether my return be prompt or tardy, therefore, depends entirely upon the Japanese Government. It is certain, sooner or later, that the representative of Great Britain will return to Yedo, the place of residence assigned by Treaty; but if speedily, there will be the less time for new complications to arise; and affairs may be more easily arranged with mutual benefit, (and on a better footing than hitherto, to my regret, has been found possible) if no time be lost.

With respect and consideration,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

A true Copy,
(Signed) PHILIP BUCHANAN WALSH,
Acting Junior Assistant.

(Copy) NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Yokohama, has received a Despatch from Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, copy of which is annexed for general information.

The undersigned will be glad to receive from the British community either a statement of the kind indicated by Her Majesty's Envoy, or to call a public meeting for the purpose of considering the subjects refered to in the Despatch, if this course should be preferred.

(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Acting Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
YOKOHAMA, *February 4th*, 1861.

Copy H. M. LEGATION,
No. 2. YOKOHAMA, *February 4th*, 1861.

SIR,—In my Circular No. 1 of the 25th ulto., I informed you of my resolution in concert with my colleagues the Representatives of France and the Netherlands, to withdraw temporarily from the capital and take up my residence at Yokohama, pending further communication with the Japanese Government for the better security of life and property, and the improvement of our position generally in Japan. I have reason to hope that these objects may at no distant period be more or less completely attained. And in order that advantage may be taken of the circumstances to remedy whatever may be most prejudicial to the position of the merchants, at this port more especially, I have to instruct you, to take such steps as you may deem most fitting, to obtain from British subjects resident at Yokuhama, a fair statement of grievances in regard to the action of the Government authorities. I am of course aware from your frequent communications on this subject, that there is something very like a general system of obstruction and interference on the part of the Japanese officials, which is both prejudicial to our trade by restricting its development, and personally vexatious in its application to the merchants. But it is also known to you that any such authorized systematic action, is unvariyingly and emphatically denied by the Foreign Ministers, as often as the subject is brought under their notice. On one occasion in your presence, you will remember they professed, as they had often done before, the most earnest desire to carry out all the stipulations of existing Treaties in good faith. Any obstruction encountered therefore, is covert, not avowed; and if these impediments are ever to be removed, it can only be by aid of distinct and definite statements on the subject, from those who are the actual sufferers; they only are in a position from actual experience day by day, to indicate in the clearest manner what the principal grievances are, how they are practically made to bear upon them, and in some instances at least, by whom and by what special agencies. It is not enough to say (with a view at least to practical measures of improvement) that in every thing, whether in the currency, the occupation of land, or the buying and selling, or landing and shipment of goods, there is a general system of restriction, extortion and obstruction. This may be perfectly true, and yet the general assertion will be of little service in pressing the subject on the Government, in such a manner, as to obtain effective measures of redress. This has already been tried long enough to prove the hopelessness of further effort, unless backed by specific fact, clearly stated, and well authenticated. Looking forward to the possibility of the negociations now pending with the Government, of stipulating for some decided improvement, it is above all is important that any efforts should be directed to certain definite ends, it may then be possible to exact specific pledges of change the fulfillment of which within a limited period will admit of verification by tangible results.

I would recommend therefore in view of the present circumstances, that you should either call together the British Community at a Public meeting, to furnish a statement of their principal grievances and subjects of complaint in precise terms—or otherwise require them collatively to furnish you with such a statement in writing. And in order that you may be furnished in one form or another with the practical data essential, avoiding mere vague generalities,—or discursive complaints of minor annoyances, it is desirable that the facts produced should be carefully classed under a few heads, referring only to objects more especially important and specifically provided for by Treaty stipulations. Such for instance as,—

The currency, and obligation to facilitate the exchange of Foreign Coins weight for weight with Japanese Coins of similar description.

The free exchange of produce without arbitrary restrictions, or official interference.

Facilities for the occupation of land and houses, in sites agreed upon by the Japanese and Foreign authorities.

These, together with security to life and property, and a Custom House system calculated to facilitate, and not to obstruct trade, will be found I think to embrace all that is most essential to discuss, in reference to Treaty rights or privileges, and the interests of commerce. And if it were possible to obtain from the British community, a clear and temperate statement of the chief grievances under each of these heads, together with practical suggestions, as to the precise measures, which their daily experience and local knowledge might well enable them to assess, for the diminution, if not the total removal of their impediments to the free developements of trade, and the security of the merchants, something might be effected at this particular moment of permanent advantage to all. Whatever may be the result, I am ready and anxious to make the attempt, and the opportunity is more favourable than any which may again occur for a long time. I leave it in your hands to make this known to the community under your jurisdiction, and to promote the object desired as you may deem best. —I have, &c.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
True Copy, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Now that our new Municipal Council have got fairly into harness, I cannot refrain any longer from publicly making known the existence of a most abominable and dangerous nuisance in this our Model Settlement.

Adjoining Mr. Bowman's archway and close to Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s premises there is a large field which is in a condition alike disgraceful and dangerous to us as a community. It has been used for a long time by the neighbouring Chinese as a graveyard, a proceeding at all times highly objectionable, (and I believe contrary to law), even when the coffins are covered over, but during the past summer, matters became ten times worse, and coffins were placed in numbers without the slightest attempt at an earthen covering, and I can tell you the stench on a hot day was horrible, so bad in fact that the Chinese were actually to be seen holding their noses as they passed along the road. About the close of the summer, an effort seemed to be made by the Police to rectify matters, and about a hundred coffins were taken off the ground to a native cemetry outside the boundary, and for a time things seemed improving, but only for a time, for they soon grew bad again, and then had to cease, being seemingly unsecured for during the whole winter. The field is now not only a burial ground, but a receptacle for every conceivable species of filth. Bodies are daily deposited in wooden shells so frail that they are broken up and their contents devoured by the native dogs in the night; bodies without coffins, but just covered with an inch or two of soil are also constantly placed there, and recently I saw three dead bodies laid on mats dressed in their ordinary clothes! In addition to all this, the field though adjoining the high road, seems to be the depository of all the refuse of the neighbourhood. The most disgusting species of filth is daily emptied there in quantities, all over the field, with the putrescable and animal refuse of every kind, converting the place into one vast mass of loathsome corruption.

Now Sir, as a resident here I ask, ought this to be allowed? Ought we to spend our thousands in roads, Race Courses, or bands of music, while a mass of human corruption is lying at our very doors, sowing the seeds of death amongst us, and contributing to malaria, miasma and suchlike evils, alas! already too common in this climate? What is tolerable in winter, becomes intolerable in summer, and unless something be done to remedy this glaring evil, the results will be fearful indeed.

Some one must be to blame. Either the Chinese have a right to do this, or they have not. If they have not, which I believe is the case, then at the door of our "Authorities" lays the blame, *and the sooner some step be taken to stop* this state of things the better.

I trust these statements will be sufficient to direct the attention of those, whose duty it is to remedy the evil, before the approach of the hot weather.—I am Sir, yours obediently,

UNUS.

Shanghai, *February 20th*, 1861.

It is with no small satisfaction that we lay the various Municipal Reports and Proceedings before the public shewing that the new Council is going to work in earnest, and we doubt not but that in our rapidly increasing Settlement they will find plenty to occupy their attention for a long time to come, especially when such nuisances exist as those mentioned by our correspondent "Unus," and we hope with him that the removal of this one will occupy a share of their serious consideration before the warm weather commences.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBER,
12th February 1861.

Present WILLIAM HOWARD, *Chairman.*
J. P. TATE, *Treasurer.*
EDWIN PICKWOAD, *Secretary.*

The Police were inspected by the Council, and relieved of the minutes of the last meeting were then *read*, and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that he had been enabled to carry out the instructions of the late Council, through the kind interference of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., in regard to Police Constable G. Barker, who had been reported by the medical attendant permanently invalided. This man had lost the health in the service of the public. The late Council, with his consent, obtained a passage for him to New York in the ship *Sportsman* for $60 and following the precedents in these cases, gave him a gratuity of one hundred dollars.

An application for John Bigg for a recommendation to H. M. Consul for a license to open a house of refreshment was favorably entertained, the Council being of opinion, that it would be better to have a certain number of such houses, *licensed and avowedly under supervision, than to* endure the evils arising from the many "sly" grogshops that are known to exist within the settlement.

John Phelan on a similar application was ordered to make his appearance before the Board at their next meeting for examination.

The Inspector of Roads made his report, when the Secretary laid before the Board the communications he had received, calling for repairs of the roads. He stated that the contractor by an agreement, which in substance had been in existence for upwards of three years, was bound to keep all the roads within the settlement in complete repair for the sum of $1,400 annually, but that, regard being had to the rapidly increasing demand upon this department of the Public Service, he felt confident that the work could not efficiently be performed under, perhaps, double that amount. He recommended that separate road gangs be formed at once to carry on this work, the cost of which must be charged to the general revenues.

Mr. Tate said that he would move, when the Inspectors department was fully organized, that this item in the contract be quashed altogether when he believed the duties would be more satisfactorily carried on and, at a greater saving to the Public. The Secretary expressed himself convinced of this, and hinted, that if the project for lighting the settlement were favorably received by the public, the *whole* contract might be dispensed with, having boat hire and the materials for metalling the streets open for a special contract. The Board then ordered the Inspector of Roads to collect coolies at the earliest day after the holidays at the South end of Barrier Road—East end of North Gate Street and in Church Street opposite Fives Court Lane to repair the roads, in addition to the force now at work.

It was ordered that the Secretary do advertise for shingle and stone for the above work.

The Secretary having represented to the Board that the Inspector of Roads would fail to be obeyed by the Chinese residents unless he appeared in some distinctive garb, permission was granted to add to the list of Police clothing an uniform for Inspector Waters.

The Council then inspected the whole of the Police Barracks and out-buildings. Some repairs and alterations in the entrance porch were ordered and the Board separated.

SHANGHAI, 11*th February*, 1861.

To the Hon'ble F. A. W. BRUCE,
H. M. Ambassador & Minister Plenipotentiary
Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Shanghai Land Renters, held on Saturday the 2nd current, T. Taylor Meadows, Esq., H. M.'s Consul in the Chair, a resolution to the following effect was carried, viz:

That the Municipal Council address a letter to H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary begging that he will communicate with the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty with a view to a letter being written by M. de Bourboulon to M. Edan, Consul de France at this port recommending M. Edan to agree to the proposed enactment of new Licensing Regulations for houses of public entertainment in the English and American concessions (said regulations having previously been agreed to by the English and American Consuls) and generally that M. Edan will give his support to any measures which may hereafter be regularly adopted for the *better management of the English and American* settlements, the English and American Consuls on their part agreeing to give their support to any regulations with reference to the French concession which may require the authorization of the Chinese authorities.

2.—It is understood that the above is not a literal copy of the Resolution but that it embodies the sense thereof and of the discussion which ensued.

3.—Enclosure *A*, is a draft of the said proposed new Regulation, all having been agreed to with the exception of clause 3 which is still under discussion but which it is expected will be disposed of previously to receipt of a reply to this communication.

4.—Enclosure *B*, is copy of clause No. 14 of the Land Regulations issued on the 11th May 1854 by which it is enacted that any corrections in existing Regulations must be made with the consent of the Consuls of the three Treaty Powers and the Chinese Intendant of Circuit.

5.—As the majority of the individuals who would be affected by the proposed enactment will be Chinese subjects it is evident that the consent of their authorities is requisite before same can be considered as in force and legally to be obtained by the joint action of the Consuls of the three Treaty Powers the Municipal Council of Shanghai respectfully solicit the early action and support of H. M.'s Minister in endeavouring to obtain from M. de Bourboulon the required authorization to M. Edan who has intimated that he does not feel himself justified in either acting upon or waving his right to joint action with the other Consuls of Treaty Powers in matters not relating to the French Concession.

6.—M. Edan in reply to communications already made to him in this matter has stated his intention of referring it to H. E. Baron Gros on his return from Pekin which intention has been frustrated by H. E. Baron Gros having left China without again visiting Shanghai.—I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.
W. HOWARD,
Chairman. Municipal Council of Shanghai for 1861.

ENCLOSURE *A.*

Whereas by the XII Article of the Land Regulations issued on the 11th May, 1854 under the authority of the Three Treaty Power Consuls in conjunction with His Excellency the Intendant it is laid down as follows;

"No Foreigners or Chinese shall sell spirits or liquors or open a house of entertainment within the said limits without a license to do so from the said Consuls or the Majority of them and, if the party be Chinese, also from the Intendant of Circuit, and upon good and sufficient security given for the maintenance of order in their establishment."

And whereas Houses of Entertainment have been opened without license, and in which disturbances have recently arisen, it has become necessary for the good order, tranquility and welfare of the Settlement, that the said Regulation should be strictly enforced, the following Rules have therefore been agreed on by the Three Treaty Power Consuls and the Intendant, for that purpose.

1.—The entire Settlement from the Yang-king-pang on the South to the Soochow Creek on the North and from the Hung-pou river on the East to the Western side of the Race Course and the Boundary Stones on the West, shall be brought within the Municipal Police beat.

2.—All Houses and Shops, Chinese as well as Foreign, within the above limits shall be registered and taxed.

3.—All brothels and gambling houses, shall be suppressed and shall not be allowed again to be opened within the Settlement.

4.—The number of Opium Shops within the limits of the Foreign Settlement is to be restricted to twenty, for which licenses will be issued to one person or to more than one, jointly and severally liable, at a charge of 20 Taels of Shanghai Sycee per shop per month, security to the extent of 500 Taels for each shop, to be lodged with the Municipal Council as caution money to be forfeited in whole or part in case of misconduct, but returnable without charge or deduction for any other cause when the license is finally given up.

5.—All Tea Shops within the Settlement shall provide themselves with licenses and owners shall pay monthly in advance a fee of not more than five mace of Shanghai Sycee per table on the present estimated number of tables or 25 per cent on the assessment for rental. A deposit equal to six months rental to be made to the Municipal Council as caution money to be forfeited in whole or part in case of misconduct, but returnable without charge or deduction for any other cause, when the license is finally given up.

6.—All cook, wine, and oil-shops within the limits of the Foreign Settlement shall provide themselves with licenses, and the owners shall pay monthly in advance a fee of not more than one tael of Shanghai Sycee per table on the present estimated number of tables or one third of the assessment for rental, a deposit equal to six months rental to be made to the Municipal Council as caution money, to be forfeited in whole or part in case of misconduct, but returnable without charge or deduction for any other cause, when the license is finally given up.

8.—The name of the Proprietor and one or more person or persons resident on the premises of each shop and lodging house to be registered at the office of the Municipal Council to whom they will at all times be answerable, and they shall hold their licenses only so long as they preserve good order in their establishments.

If it be proved before any one of the Three Treaty Power Consuls that the Laws of Chinese or the Municipal Rules and Regulations have been broken in any shop, its license shall be withdrawn, and its owner and manager handed over to the Chinese authorities for punishment.

9.—The Revenue which the Municipal Council shall derive from the sources stated in the above Rules, shall be devoted to paying an increase of the Municipal Police Force, to establishing Guard Houses for the increased Police force or for other public use in the settlement.

ENCLOSURE *B.*

"XIV.—Provisional Clause—Hereafter should any correction be requisite in these Regulations or should it be necessary to determine on further rules, or should doubts arise as to the construction of, or powers conferred thereby, the same must be consulted upon, and settled by the Foreign Consuls and Intendant of Circuit in communication together, who shall equitably decide thereon and submit the same for confirmation to the representatives of their respective countries in China, and to the Chinese Imperial Commissioner managing the affairs at the Five Ports."

SHANGHAI, 11*th February* 1861.

T. TAYLOR MEADOWS ESQ.,
H. B. M. Consul.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand herewith a letter for the Hon. Mr. Bruce and shall be greatly obliged by your kindly forwarding same, with your report thereon, to its destination by first opportunity.—I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
W. HOWARD,
Chairman, Municipal Council of Shanghai, 1861.

SHANGHAI, 11*th February* 1861.

A Son Excellence MONS. DE BOURBOULON,
Ambassador & Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor of handing herewith copy of a communication of the Municipal Council of Shanghai, forwarded by present opportunity to the Minister of her Britannic Majesty and of respectfully soliciting your friendly offices towards the attainment of the end therein dilated upon.—I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
W. HOWARD,
Chairman, Municipal Council of Shanghai, 1861.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Mr. J. W. Hume's Pilot Boat *Wide Awake* was ran into on the 11th inst. outside the Light Ship by the Jersey barque *Sir Isaac Newton*, which passed on and took no notice, the boat hoisting her Ensign Union down, and Capt. Trammick of the Light Ship firing guns as a signal to *Sir Isaac Newton* to heave to and render assistance. The boat reached the American schoner *May Queen* who took the two Europeans on board and tyated them with the greatest kindness and humanity, and put them on board the Light Ship next day where they were also received and treated in all possible kindness and courtesy, the Chinese refusing to leave; the boat which had about six feet cut off the bows proceeded towards Woosung, but has not since been heard of.

The Pilot on board *Sir Isaac Newton*, a Chinese No. 15, had his boat towing astern at the time and could easily have rendered assistance, but when he left the ship and passed the sinking boat inward he offered no assistance.

J. W. HUME.
Pilot for the Yang-tsze & Ningpo Rivers.

RUMMAGING over some old papers the other day we came across the following effusion which was composed and sung impromptu by one of the officers of H. M. Service on the Christmas Eve of 1858, when Lord Elgin left the *Furious* and *Cruizer* beyond the bar at Kiu-Keang. As the circumstances under which they were composed are somewhat coincidental with the present undertaking to *beat* the Yang-tsze, we present it to our readers.

AIR,—*Bonny Dundee.*

To the Swells of the Squadron the Noble Earl said,
The *Furious* must proceed, for the river is rapid,
Then gather around me, my mission and we,
Will go down to Shanghai in the dark little *Lee.*

Come fill up the cup, come fill up the Can
We've polished off Yeh and we've polished off Tan
Kweilingand Hwashana have sot their Ports free
And allowed us a Trip up the glorious Yang-tsze.

There are dangers by rocks, there are dangers by shoals,
But the *Lee* down the yellow stream fearlessly bowls
And the Rebels, douce men, they just let her be
For they do'nt like the looks of the dark little *Lee.*

Come fill up, &c.

With dread and dismay they already have seen
How we settled their hash at the Walls of Nankeen
And the *Furious* and *Cruizer* ready will be
To avenge any insult that's offered to she.

Come fill up, &c.

There are hills beyond Pentland & lands beyond Forth
Oh we'll think of our Chief in his home in the North
Sunny memories with him connected will be
Of Canton, the Peiho, and the Gulf Pechili.

Come fill up, &c.

We brought you up safe both in body and bones
But we en't take you down so we leave you to Jones
And the folks at Shanghai *will surprized be to see*
That the mission are stowed in the dark little *Lee.*

Come fill up your cup, come fill up your Can
We got to Hankow but we stuck at Kin-keang
But it will indeed be amazing to me
If we don't manage some how to beat the Yang-tsze.

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NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Jan. ARRIVED.

29—Pioneer, (H.M.S. str.). Reilly from Shanghai.
29—Opritchnick, (R. I. M. R. S.). ——, from Shanghai.
30—Templeman, (Am. bq.). Bird, from Shanghai.

Feb.
1—Lord Clarendon, (Br. bg.). D. Cameron, from Shanghai.
8—Nyasdnick, (H. I. R. M. Gun-bt.). Jettuhin, from Shanghai.
9—Armistice, (Br. bq.). Richardson, from Shanghai.
9—Japönitz, (H. I. R. M. st-corv.). Scott, from Shanghai.
10—Catherina Gertrude, (Dan. bg.). Mos, from Hongkong.
11—Cadiz, (Br. str.). Browne, from Kanagawa.
12—Tsar, (Am. sh.). Townsend, from Shanghai.

Jan. DEPARTED.

28—England, (Br. str.). Dundas, for Shanghai.
28—Cornelia L. Bevan, (Am. bq.). Pedersen, for Shanghai.
30—New York, (Am. sch.). Sweeney, for Shanghai.
30—B. F. van Dambenoy, (Du. bq.). Kruymel, for Shanghai.
30—Queen of May, (Br. bq.). Frazar, for Shanghai.

Feb.
4—Pioneer, (H. M. S. str.). Reilly, for Kanagawa.
—Opritchnick, (H.I.R.M.S.). ——, for ——.
9—Templeman, (Am. bg.). Bird, for Shanghai.
10—Lord Clarendon, (Br. bg.). D. Cameron, for Shanghai.
—Nyasdnick, (H. I. R. M. Gun-bt.). Jettuhin, for ——.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *March*, 1860, from observations taken by a self registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

MARCH 1860.—20 rainy days.

	Max	Min		Max	Min
1	47	42	17	46	44
2	43	38	18	50	45
3	42	39	19	48	44
4	48	41	20	47	43
5	50	41	21	48	37
6	40	33	22	42	39
7	40	34	23	43	35
8	49	44	24	—	—
9	50	46	25	—	—
10	48	44	26	45	40
11	47	35	27	40	36
12	39	44	28	47	42
13	42	38	29	49	44
14	45	41	30	48	44
15	46	44	31	54	41
16	49	43			

Average of 7 years { Thermo *Max* 52, *Min* 41 Rainy days 10.7

To be continued monthly

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

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WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.

New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 15	Havoe	[H M g.-boat		Poole	Yang-tsze	Feb 15		
.. 15	Onward	A. bark	303	Emeny	San Francisco	Dec 21	General	Russell and Co
.. 17	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Browne	Kanagawa, &c.	Feb 2	Tea &Silk	W. R. Dalziel, P. &O. Agt
.. 17	St. Theodosius	Rus str	312	Kohler	Ningpo	.. ..	Sundries	Olyphant and Co
.. 18	Contest	Fr. str.		Laen	Chefoo	.. 13	do	H I M Government
.. 18	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 13	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 18	Potosi	B. ship	468	Johnson	Liverpool	Sept 13	General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 18	Janus (74)	[H M g.-boat		Davidson	Hope Sound			
.. 18	Banterer (90)	[H M g.-boat		Franklin	Yang-tsze			
.. 18	Bouncer (93)	[H M g.-boat		Creasy	do			
.. 18	Furious	[H M str.		O. Jones	Hope Sound			
.. 20	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong*	Feb 14	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P. &O. Agt
.. 20	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thomson	Kanagawa	.. 9	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 20	Keepsake	B. bark	330	Venuce	Hakodadi	.. 4	do	Dent and Co
.. 21	Theod-re & Julie	Da. bg	174	Lorenzen	Ningpo	.. 11	do	Dow and Co
.. 21	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Williams	Ningpo	.. 5	do	H. Beng-tee
.. 21	New York	B. bark	336	Kœnig	Ningpo	.. —	do	A. R. Tilby

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 15	Maria	Da. bk	304	Ingerman	Ningpo	Ballast	Bourjau Hubener and Co
.. 16	Nabob	B. ship	549	Jones	Swatow	Sundries	Overweg and Co
.. 16	Margaret Dundas	B. bark	344	Fenwick	Japan	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 17	Havoe	[H M g.-boat		Poole	Yang-tsze		
.. 18	Connecticut	A. ship	1400	Spedden			H I M Government
.. 18	Horatio	A. ship	460	Palmer	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	Bull, Purdon and Co
.. 19	Charlotte Ann	B. bark	433	Good	Nagasaki	do	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 19	Cornelia L. Bevan	A. bark	330	Pedersen	do	do	Weimore, Cryder and Co
.. 19	Sabrina	B. brig	236	Pike	Amoy	do	Turner and Co
.. 20	Excelsior	B. ship	652	Faithful	Pachau	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 20	St. Theodosius	Rus str	312	Kohler	Ningpo	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 20	Snake	[H M str.		H. Harvey	Yang-tsze		
.. 20	Banterer (90)	[H M g.-boat		Franklin	do		
.. 20	Bouncer (93)	[H M g.-boat		Creasy	do		
.. 21	Argus	Ha. bg	168	Mortensen	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 21	Ida D. Rogers	A. schr	216	Morehouse	Nagasaki	Stores	Weimore, Cryder and Co
.. 21	Europe	Fr. bk	269	Duren	Fchau & Melb.	Re-expts.	Dimier, Brothers and Co
.. 22	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Browne	Hongkong*	Sdk, &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 22	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Ningpo		Dent and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Chesapeake	H M steamer	..	..	..	Willes	..
Dove (17)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Plumer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60
Furious	H M steamer	..	..	..	O J Jones	..
Janus (74)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Davidson	..
Hingdove	H M steamer	..	..	..	Cragie	..
Scout	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Comte d'Osery	..
Dryade	H I M st frigate	..	..	..	{Flag-ship of Rear-Admrl.} Protet	..
Fei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	le Sédaiges	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Baker	..
Hoosung	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Butel	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Elbe	Pru. Transport	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppel	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	381	Bayils	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	242	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Sea Park, 21st June; Bio Bio, 17th Aug.; Harkaway, 30th do; Geo. Washington, 4th Oct.; Antagonist 19th do.; Sir R. Aberrormbie, 7th Nov.; Ziba, 21st do.; Glenclune, 13th Dec.; and Empress of India, 15th do.

Liverpool—Sillery, 11th May; America, 3d July; Recruit, 6th Oct.; John Norman, 10th do.; Coromandel, 20th do.; Egean, 5th Nov.; Allison, 17th do.; Sharpshooter, 1st Dec.; and Clara Novello, 22d do.

Cardiff—Adalutor, 5th Aug.; Juliana, 14th do.; Cornelius, Sept 5th; Anna Maria, 6th do.; Amelia, 9th do.; Constance, 21st do.; William Darley, 30th do.; Imperial, 18th Oct.; and Granger, 7th Nov.

Deal—Coleroon, 24th Sept.
Pigmouth—Bucephalus, 8th June.
Shields—Naval Brigade, 14th Nov.
Newport—Pacific, 13th Dec.
Newcastle—Louise, 5th Oct.; and Adriatic, 11th do.
Gibraltar—Energy, Aug. 14th.
Cowes—Eloise, 24th Oct.
Rio Janeiro—Pescatore, 21st Oct.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	2 & 28	none	16	20	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	7	3	3 & 6	7	6	13	9
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	} 16 {	8	4	2 & 28	24	26	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		8	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	—	3	2 & 31	29	—	27	28	25	25	27	—	3
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	—	11	17	12	14	19	17
1861	Monthly	2 & 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Alstar	Feb 4	Rus. sh	766	Bockleman	Wm. Hargreaves		
Aden	Feb 20	B. str.	507	Bernard	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	7th prox.
Agra	Dec 18	B. ship	714	De St. Crox	H I M Government		
Alma	Jan 17	Da. bg	177	Bang	Siemssen and Co		
Ann	Jan 25	B. bark	309	Walker	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Avonvale	Dec 20	B. bark	307	McLaren	H. Beng-tee	Ningpo	Imdt.
Bacchante	Dec 1	B. ship	717	Gibb	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
B. F van Dambenoy	Feb 11	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	Dimier, Brothers and Co	Nagasaki	23d inst
Beemah	Jan 26	B. ship	587	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co	Puchau	
Berwick Walls	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Cæsar	Feb 5	Ha. bg	298	Stilige	Order		
Caroline	Feb 18	Fr. str.		Lane	H I M Government		
Cordouan	Feb 12	Fr. bk	269	Revel	Siemssen and Co		
Crimea	Jan 18	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Dora	Nov 28	B. ship	854	Rose	Blain, Tate and Co		
Egmont	Oct 24	B. ship	668	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Eliza & Ella	Dec 24	A. ship	799	Lunt	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Eliza Mary	Dec 18	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Elizabeth	Feb 21	B. schr	146	Williams	H. Beng-tee		
Fawn	Jan 10	B. brig	154	Leight	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	
Fraux	Feb 4	Ha. bg	110	Catenhusen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoor	
Gharra	Dec 19	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Glencoe	Dec 13	B. ship	746	Hutton	Dent and Co	London	Early
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	Siemssen and Co		
Guiseppe Rocca	Feb 14	Ital. sh	747	Savana	Captain		
Jacobus Martinus	Jan 30	Ned. bk	324	Meppelder	Dimier, Brothers and Co	Amoy	
James Lemon	Jan 16	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Lindsay and Co		
Japan	Jan 17	B. ship	681	Warden	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Johanne	Feb 12	Ha. bg	119	Diedrichsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Jouteur	Dec 19	Fr. sh	670	Picott	H I M Government		
Keepsake	Feb 20	B. bark	339	Venuce	Dent and Co		
Kinnaird	Feb 6	B. bark	555	Stephen	James Hooper	Puchau	Imdt.
La Fol	Dec 28	Fr. sh		Gervaise	H I M Government		
La Ville d'Agen	Jan 14	Fr. sh	715	Pourain	Vaucher, Frères		
Lanrick	Feb 20	B. brig	283	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Feb 14	B. brig	273	Cameron	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Madras	Dec 24	Fr. sh	1237	Letenvre	Order		
Magna Bona	Dec 13	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Heaslop and Co	Swatow	Early
Mary R. Mitford	Jan 11	B. bark	319	Leadley	A. R. Tilby	Puchau	Imdt.
Marmora	Feb 6	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	24th inst
Melbourne	Dec 30	B. bark	391	Martin	Weimore, Cryder and Co	Hongkong	cld 22 inst
Melbourne	Jan 27	Ha. bk	372	Jessen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Puchau	cld 21 inst
Melita	Feb 4	A. schr	199	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & Wpoo	25th inst.
New York	Feb 8	A. schr	81	Sweeney	Frazar and Co	Ningpo	cld 20 inst
New York	Feb 21	B. bark	336	Kœnig	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Nagahi	Jan 21	B. ship	545	Spence	Russell and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	284				
Onward	Dec 19	A. ship	874	Jenkins	Dent and Co	New York *	cld 22 inst
Onward	Feb 15	A. bark	303	Emeny	Russell and Co	k'gawa & SanF	Early
Oriental	Feb 11	B. bark	500	Macey	Gilman and Co		
Persévérant	Feb 12	Fr. bk	221	Doucet	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Polaxia	Jan 26	B. bk	366	Aardebeck	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Potosi	Feb 18	B. ship	468	Johnson	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Queen of England	Jan 18	B. ship	676	Oates	Johnson and Co	Hongkong	Early
Queen of May	Feb 1	B. bark	314	Frazar	Dow and Co	Nagasaki	23d inst
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	417		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rosceneth	Jan 27	B. brig	256	Tibbey	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Scotland	Feb 11	B. str.	759	Bell	Russell and Co	Japan	24th inst
Ta Yung *Tug*	July 9	B. str.	124	Pilleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Templeman	Feb 14	A. bark	344	Bird	Weimore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Theodore & Julie	Feb 20	Da. bg	174	Lorenzen	Dow and Co		
Vater Gruner	Feb 4	Hbr. bk		Reher	Dimier, Brothers and Co	Swatow	
Victor Emmanuel	Jan 18	B. ship	955	Renney	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ville de Montpellier	Dec 2	Fr. sh	735	Gut	H I M Government		
Vilen	Jan 12	A. ship	1092	Crowell	Wm. Hargreaves		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Order		

[66 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str.	739	.. Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.	450	.....do.....	2,309	29		2,338			
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	.....London	32			32	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.	481	.. Hongkong	1,564	168	8	2,040			1
.. 18	Formosa, str.	450	.....do.....	2,295	204	3	2,502			
.. 24	Challenger,	698	.....London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept 5	Emeu, str.	907	.. Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	.....London	2,820	368		3,188			19
.. 10	Hellespont, str.	330	.. Hongkong	40			40			
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	.....London	1,429	215	34	1,678	5		16
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	.. Hongkong	69			69			
.. 21	Cadiz, str.	481	.....do.....	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct 4	Aden, str.	507	.....do.....	2,030	339	19	2,468			
.. 5	Assyrian,	553	.....London	1,909	407		2,316	3		
.. 9	Livingston,	535	.....do.....	1,085	596		1,681		6	67
.. 18	Formosa, str.	450	.. Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984			4
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	.....do.....	1,033	42	17	1,092			4
.. 26	Wynaud,	521	.....London	1,442			1,442	25		61
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	.....do.....	1,521			1,521			
.. 29	Hellespont, str.	330	.. Hongkong	26		7	33			
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	.....London	782	2		784			
Nov 4	Imperatrix, str.	1311	.....do.....	1,038	259	18	1,315			
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	630	.....do.....	2,801	40		2,841			
.. 8	Cadiz, str.	481	.. Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,213			
.. 10	Pama Filipina	300	Amoy & Manila	3			3			
.. 22	Formosa, str.	450	.. Hongkong	1,867	294	10	2,211			
.. 27	Solent,	732	.....London	2,304	182	5	2,491	82		
Dec 7	Aden, str.	507	.. Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571			
.. 22	Aerolite,	911	.....London	2,647		1	2,648	48	15	29
.. 23	Formosa, str.	450	.. Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334			
Jan 3	Cambaiu,	499	.....London	1,414			1,414			
.. 6	Aden, str.	507	.. Hongkong	2,357	314	113	2,811			
.. 25	Formosa, str.	450	.....do.....	2,384	535	61	2,780			
.. 27	Yang-tsze, str.	700	.....do.....	4		12	19			
.. 31	Tsar Yu,	1130	.....London	1,704		3	1,707	72	6	
Feb 7	Aden, str.	507	.. Hongkong	1,999	23	201	2,223			
.. 22	Cadiz, str.	481	.....do.....				1,463			

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1*st July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Oct 16	Phantom	1174	New York	427·70		
Dec 2	Swordfish	1035	New York	274·66	103	
.. 10	Pursuit	603	New York	74·93		
Jan 2	Star King	428	New York	70·33		
Feb 11	Sportsman	626	New York	35 bales	45	360

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts Including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088		2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger*,	698	London,	20,956		31,639	3,024		55,619	114,020	8,472		11,669	22,060	145,359	301,580	357,199
Sept 9	*Ballarat*,	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487		8,933	404,681	20,415	2,393		2,028	1,200	48,169	75,205	479,886
.. 12	*Lucknow*,	402	London,	78,040	46,749				125,389	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,000	400	67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	*Assyrian*,	556	London,	167,643		18,241			185,884	36,701	5,803		2,434	228	177,000		221,166	407,050
.. 9	*Livingston*,	535	London,	278,948		7,252		4,730	290,930	102,356	19,761	956	6,404	6,737	57,707		192,921	483,851
.. 21	*Koh-i-noor*,	303	Liverpool,						59,767								59,767	
.. 26	*Wynaud*,	521	London,	236,390	18,701	504	9,105		265,099	79,357	6,449		13,907	8,582	16,183		124,459	389,468
.. 26	*Kate Carnie*,	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,333		283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441		198,860	482,637
.. 31	*Palmerston*,	397	London,	356,141					356,141	39,787	2,671		3,312	5,909			52,156	408,297
Nov. 4	*Imperatrix*, str.	1311	London,			36,401			36,401	59,624	6,224		13,464	3,412	13,669	8,880	104,673	141,074
.. 7	*Ocean Mail*,	630	London,	174,621	36,575	19,333	37,163		267,692	37,926	2,911		2,479	5,068	48,519		96,953	364,645
.. 27	*Solent*,	732	London,	366,765			24,728		391,493	76,514	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
.. 17	*Congo*,	334	Glasgow,	214,704					214,704									214,704
.. 22	*Aerolite*,	911	London,	266,673	9,047			49,033	324,753	294,377	35,174	12,320	8,468	22,991	99,207		511,537	836,290
Jan. 3	*Cambaiu*,	499	London,	340,280	8,427	9,760	18,247		376,714	49,370	20,017		1,461	15,428	1,407	11,915	99,598	476,312
.. 31	*Tsing Yu*,	1136	London.	613,475	74,544		170,735		858,752	55,068	12,035		5,809	9,608	47,496		130,016	988,768
Feb. 10	*Sir Isaac Newton*,	406	Liverpool,	369,696	17,845	2,320	2,064		374,626	17,845	20,672		619	5,195	63,277		107,608	482,228

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom*,	1174	New York,			17,932		337	18,269	511,861	14,811	490	10,935	240,023	194,125		972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	*Swordfish*,	1035	New York,	71,968		3,129	135		75,232	383,752	23,539	2,090	31,822	137,356	126,755	13,745	718,970	794,202
.. 10	*Florence*,	1045	New York rid Fuchau,			170,855			170,855		1,713	521	476		508		3,248	174,103
Dec. 11	*Pursuit*,	603	New York,	23,585					23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,178	43,112	70,624		503,088	527,272
Jan. 2	*Star King*,	428	New York,	39,788		264,367			39,788	264,367	28,553		46,186	18,444	23,747		383,377	423,665
Feb. 11	*Sportsman*,	626	New York,	111,724		306,801			111,724	306,801	23,193	2,643	62,393	33,417	54,409		482,946	594,670

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